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WORKING PAPER

International Communist Reaction
to the 8 February Iraqi Coup
5 April 1963

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SCOPE

This unclassified paper records the propaganda statements of Asian and European Communist Parties and the Communist fronts' responses to the Iraqi coup d'etat of 8 February 1963. A second aspect of the campaign treated is the use of related stories from the non-Communist press in replays by Communist as well as non-Communist organs. It demonstrates the international exploitation and coordination of Communist and Communist front propaganda media achieved in a very short span of time to pressure the Iraqi government for mitigation of its repressive measures against Iraqi Communists and fellow travelers and, in the process, to discredit the new government in the eyes of the world. Though the study is believed to cover the greater part of world Communist and Communist front treatment of the subject during the period surveyed, it does not claim to be exhaustive.

LIMITATIONS

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1. Initial reactions: 8-10 February. The protest of the (Soviet) All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, broadcast on 8 February, appears to have been the first attack on the new Iraqi régime by any communist-dominated organ. The second such attack apparently was made on the following day by the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, then meeting in Budapest. The WFDY attack went beyond that of the Soviet trade unions, which merely protested the "persecution" of "democrats," and stated that the new régime had come to power through an "imperialist-inspired conspiracy." It was perhaps for this reason that Radio Budapest did not carry the WFDY appeal until 13 February, when that station began to broadcast other material attacking the new government; the appeal was noted by the CP Belgium's Drapeau Rouge on 15 February and by Komsomolskaya Pravda on the sixteenth.

2. The CP Lebanon's weekly, Al Akhbar, and daily, Al Nida, also began their attacks on 10 February, but the two were along somewhat different lines. Al Akhbar, in what perhaps was of more long-term significance, was less vitriolic with respect to the Iraqi government in concentrating its fire on "US intelligence" while Al Nida began a series in which the new government was termed a "dictatorship" and the Iraqi Ba'athists, the main organized popular support for the new régime, as "murderers." The Secretariat of the General Union of Students in the Iraqi Republic issued a statement on 10 February which termed the coup "fascist," implied American involvement, and called for international support for the "patriotic" students who were waging "armed resistance" to the new régime. Apparently because of a time lag in communications (Iraq to Eastern Europe), Radio Peyk-e-Iran,* which itself had begun to attack the situation in Iraq on 11 February, did not carry the GUSIR statement until 11 March.

*Radio Peyk-e-Iran, a clandestine East European transmitter, carries the official statements of the Tudeh (Communist) Party of Iran. It had begun to carry official statements of the CP Iraq prior to this time, and on 15 February it began broadcasting in Arabic.

A CP Iraq call for international support of the armed resistance to the new régime, also issued on 10 February, did receive a quick and widespread international replay, however. This statement, which called the coup "reactionary and imperialist" and alleged that two Americans in Baghdad at the time had aided the Arif forces in the first hours of the coup, was signed by one Anwar Mustafa, alleged Politburo member of the CP Iraq. Both Drapeau Rouge of 12 February and the CP Ceylon's Forward of 22 February indicate that this appeal was issued by Mustafa in London.

3. The Mustafa replay: 11-28 February. This appeal was carried by L'Humanité, official organ of the French CP, on 11 February, by Drapeau Rouge on the twelfth, and by Al Nida, crediting L'Humanité, on the thirteenth. Radio Peyk-e-Iran broadcast the appeal on 15 February without using Mustafa's name; on 28 February it acknowledged his authorship. The carrying of such a violent appeal by the official organs of the French, Belgian, Lebanese, and Iranian CP's, as well as its very existence as an allegedly official CP Iraq document, was in sharp contrast to the diplomatic actions of the three ideological leaders of the world communist movement, the Yugoslavs, the Soviets, and the Chinese, who had just recognized the new régime on 10, 11, and 12 February, respectively. Of these three only the Soviets had begun to express their criticism of the new régime by 15 February.

4. Initiatives of 12-13 February: Iraqi, French, and British. On 12 February Radio Peyk-e-Iran broadcast a CP Iraq call for the Iraqi people to join in its armed revolt against the new government. Also on the twelfth the French CP issued a statement protesting the reprisals against "Iraqi patriots and democrats;" this was the first such protest known to have been officially issued by any foreign CP. The French CP statement was noted by Radios Moscow and Budapest on the thirteenth and reprinted by Pravda on the fourteenth. Agence France Presse, on 13 February, reported that an appeal was being circulated in London by the General Union of Iraqi Students Abroad. This appeal characterized the new regime as a "bloody dictatorship guilty...of the crime of genocide." It was carried in full by Komsomolskaya Pravda on 16 February and was noted by CP Great Britain's Daily Worker on the fourteenth, Pravda on

the fifteenth, and by the CP Denmark's Land og Folk on 6 March. In the Daily Worker of the thirteenth Idris Cox, authoritative British communist spokesman, stated that the new Iraqi government was out to destroy "democratic life," devoted much space in trying to disassociate the communists from Qasim, and made no mention of American involvement. Not only did Pravda note this article on the fifteenth, but it also pursued the same line of disassociating the communists from Qasim on the twenty-sixth, when it completed the first series of Soviet attacks on the new regime. In its issue of 22 February, the CP Ceylon's weekly, Forward, quoted extensively from the Cox article.

5. Initiative of 13 February: the McCone story. Radio Budapest on 13 February put out a story datelined London implying that CIA director McCone's visit to that city (10-13 February) was somehow linked to the Iraqi coup. Our Radio, the clandestine outlet for the Turkish CP, went one step further, and erroneously stated on the same day that McCone had gone to Iraq during the month of January. It is interesting that the GUIA appeal and the Idris Cox article also appeared in the same city, London, and on the same day, the thirteenth; but no evidence of coordination has been forthcoming. The facts that the CP Belgium's Drapeau Rouge of 12 February and the CP Ceylon's Forward of 22 February suggested that Anwar Mustafa resided in London and that the Daily Worker of 11 March noted his message to the CPGB may point to his involvement in any one or all of these three propaganda items. At any rate, the McCone story was a logical sequel to the CP Lebanon's development of the subject--- Al Akhbar of 10 February had stressed the role of "US intelligence" and a CP Lebanon pamphlet of "mid-February" claimed that the Americans and CIA were the instigators of the coup. These stories all laid the groundwork for the Paris L'Express article of 21 February, around which the biggest communist propaganda effort on the whole subject of post-coup Iraq has centered.

6. Soviet initiatives and a coordinated campaign. As indicated above, prior to 14 February most of the initiative for the communist propaganda play on the Iraqi coup and the subsequent actions of the new régime there had come out of London, Paris, and Beirut. The Soviets took the initiative on the fourteenth, in a much more obviously coordinated effort than anything that preceded it, probably having decided by then that the new Iraqi régime was irrevocably committed to a course of anti-communism. The 14 February Pravda carried three items on Iraq: an editorial (replayed by the CP Ceylon's weekly Forward of 22 February), a commentary by Yuri Zhukov, and the French CP statement on the subject -- all critical although restrained. That same day, the Hungarian Workers' Party's Népszabadság, the Polish Workers' Party's Tribuna Ludu, and the CP Algeria's Algérie Republicaine joined in the attack. Also on the fourteenth, Radio Peyk-e-Iran stepped up its criticism of the new régime and the Political Committee of the CPGB issued its protest (carried by Pravda on the sixteenth but apparently never by the Daily Worker). On the fifteenth, Iraqi students in London staged a protest demonstration, and the CP Israel's Kol Haam carried its first known attack.

7. On 16 February the Central Committee of the CPSU issued a statement denouncing the "terror and reprisals" against "communists and democrats" but still stopped short of a really serious direct attack on the Iraqi government. This was the third official statement of a foreign CP definitely known to have been issued on the subject.* The Central Committees of the Czech, Bulgarian, and Iranian (Tudeh) CPs followed suit with their protests on the nineteenth. The CP of Northern Ireland had protested on the eighteenth and that of Cyprus, the

*It cannot be determined whether the Central Committee statements of the CP Lebanon and CP Jordan, both of which were dated "mid-February", were issued before or after the Soviet one. The French CP statement of 12 February was of course the first and the CPGB statement of the fourteenth, the second.

Restorative Party of the Working People (AKEL), had done so on or prior to the twentieth. They were followed by the Secretariat of the Italian CP on the twentieth, by the Irish Workers' Party (CP) on the twenty-first, and the Central Committee of the Polish Workers' Party on the twenty-second. Drapeau Rouge had, moreover, noted appeals by the Executive Committee of the CP Spain and by the secretary general of the CP Algeria in its issue of 21 February. The Secretariat of the International Union of Students protested on 16 February. The secretary general of the World Federation of Trade Unions also issued an appeal on the sixteenth [followed by appeals from Italian (16th), French (17th), Hungarian (17th), Soviet (18th), and Polish (20th) affiliates]; and the 17 February appeal of the chairman of the World Peace Council was similarly followed up by national affiliates [Austrian (17th), Polish (ca. 18th), Soviet (ca. 20th), Italian (20th)]. The Czech Peace Council had come out with its statement a day earlier, on the sixteenth, while it is not possible for us to determine whether that of Bulgaria came out before or after the WPC statement of the seventeenth. It should also be noted that Yugoslavia, the communist nation which had generally been expected to be the most friendly toward the new Iraqi régime, joined in the attack on 18 and 19 February with articles in its Politika and Borba, respectively.

8. The L'Express article of 21 February.* this article, attributed to sources in Geneva, alleged that the Iraqi coup

* L'Express (Paris) is neither a communist, nor openly a communist-front, newspaper, but several of its stories have previously found their way into the Soviet press. For instance, on 7 June 1961 Izvestia referred to a 12 May L'Express article which linked CIA with the Challe coup; on 12 October 1962 Pravda quoted editor Servan-Schreiber, "the distinguished French commentator," by name in connection with his L'Express article (date not given) alleging that deGaulle was preparing the French army for civil war; and on 23 October 1962 Pravda printed excerpts from another L'Express article (date not given) which defended the Soviet action on Cuba. There is, however, no information available suggesting how these tendentious and useful stories find their way into L'Express at auspicious moments.

was inspired by CIA in order to stave off an impending coup by pro-Soviet army officers supported by the communists and the Kurds. The article went on to state that the details were perfected in late December 1962 in a meeting in Munich between a "high American official" and Gen. Najib al-Rubai, president of the Iraqi Sovereignty Council. At the instigation of this American official Rubai was supposed to have gone to London in early January 1963 to discuss the matter with the British. The latter were said to have refused to become directly involved because Rubai couldn't guarantee that Iraq's nationalized oil-fields would remain unexploited in return for substantial IPC production increases. According to the article Abd-al-Nasir, as a condition for his support, wanted Col. Arif, rather than the unnamed "national-socialist" politician chosen by the Americans, to head the new government. Finally, the article stated that the French had been kept out of the negotiations altogether.

9. The L'Express article's replay. The first replay we have is a rather accurate summary of the article appearing in the Budapest Magyar Nemzet of 22 February. The Czech News Agency must have picked the story up immediately or been in on the first replay, for both Ghana's Evening News of 22 February and its Ghanaian Times of the next day cite the Czech News Agency as their source in replaying the L'Express story.* The article was also replayed by the CP Algeria's Algérie Républicaine on 23 February and discussed by Radio Peyk-e-Iran that same day. In its broadcast of the twenty-third Peyk-e-Iran described the American allegedly involved in Munich as a general, but in its broadcast of the twenty-fifth

* These two papers generally follow a pro-communist line in international affairs; but the Evening News of 18 February, in affirming its sympathy with Pravda's protest over the "mass slaughter of communists in Iraq" even took Moscow to task for recognizing the new régime so soon! According to a Radio Free Europe broadcast of 12 March Jewish CP Iraq members in exile in Israel have similarly criticized the USSR for its recognition of the new Iraqi régime.

he is described as a CIA official. Phnom Penh's La Dépêche, leftist but non-communist just like L'Express, played the story on the twenty-fifth, as did three "moderate" Tunisian papers on the twenty-eighth, Al Sabah, La Presse de Tunisie, and Le Petit Matin. On 1 March, the New York Standard, a stop-gap journal of unknown politics being put out during the newspaper strike, carried the story, and then no more replays were noted for four days. On 6 March, however, a complete reprint plus additional material including a notation concerning the General Union of Iraq Students Abroad protest (see paragraph 4., above) and of McCone's being linked to the American steel industry appeared in the CP Denmark's Land og Folk. The next day, 7 March, saw the appearance of the story in the American and pro-communist National Guardian, which credited the New York Standard. On 8 March Jon Kimche's Jewish Observer (London), of unknown political orientation, gave the only known replay which lacked L'Express attribution. On 9 March, the CP Norway's Friheten carried the story and on the sixteenth it was noted by Ny Dag, the newspaper of the CP Sweden. Finally an article in the Soviet Literary Gazette, also on 16 March, used the L'Express article to substantiate its arguments of CIA involvement in the Iraqi coup.

10. Role of Iraqi exiles: 21 February - 7 March. On 21 February Radio Prague broadcast a Rude Pravo article written by Iraqi Communist leader Aziz al-Hajj*. In a variation from the L'Express story, Aziz al-Hajj claimed that the American and British Embassies (presumably in Baghdad) were behind the coup. The next day Radio Prague carried an interview with nine Iraqi leftists in Prague including Aziz al-Hajj, and the nine issued a joint statement in the course of the interview describing the coup as "reactionary" and "fascist." These nine plus four others later claimed to have formed a Higher Committee of the Iraqi People's Movement Abroad on the twenty-second, but this was not made public until the 1 March interview of L'Unità's Prague correspondent with Muhammad Mahdi al-Jawahiri, the committee's chairman. The results of the interview were published by the CP Italy's L'Unità on

*Replayed by CP Israel's Kol Haam on 28 February.

2 March, and notice of the formation of the Higher Committee followed in Al Akhbar (Beirut) on the third, and on Radio Peyk-e-Iran on the fourth. Among other things the Higher Committee appeal called for ousting the new Iraqi government. In the interim, between the alleged formation of the Higher Committee and the announcement of the fact, a whole spate of appeals* by prominent Iraqi leftists were broadcast over Peyk-e-Iran. These included appeals by journalists (26 February), a trade-unionist, artists, writers (27 February), and Communist Aziz al-Hajj (27 and 28 February). Little new was contained in these protests. L'Humanité of 1 March, however, carries an alleged CP Iraq call for the formation of resistance committees in order to conduct armed struggle; this appeal was alleged by the paper to have come out of Beirut a few days prior to 28 February. "Politburo member Anwar Mustafa's" appeal broadcast over Radio Prague on 7 March, in contrast to this and to his appeal of 10 February, appeared primarily to have been an open attempt to save the lives of CPI leaders who had been arrested, and this fits in with the toning down of criticism discussed in the next paragraph.

11. The toning down of criticism: 27 February - 8 March. After a lengthy Pravda article on the twenty-sixth which among other things attempted to disassociate the Iraqi communists from the Qasim administration (as did the Idris Cox article in the 13 February Daily Worker) and criticized the latter for his Kuwait policy, the Soviets appeared to have ceased commenting on the Iraqi situation. On the twenty-seventh the Czechoslovak Bratislava Pravda carried a rather interesting article which not only characterized the Ba'athists as "extremely nationalistic" but criticized the "anti-Imperialist" (e.g. pro-communist) forces in Iraq for having underrated the national bourgeoisie and overestimated the strength of the Communist Party and its front organizations. This was not at all in line with other international communist

*Notation of these appeals had been made previously, by Radio Budapest on 21 February, and concurrently, by the Daily Worker (London) on 27 February.

commentary, which had nothing but praise for the actions of the Iraqi communists at this time. By 3 March even the broadcasts concerning Iraq by Peyk-e-Iran and Radio Budapest, two of the most vociferous on the subject, appeared to have ceased; and the International Association of Democratic Lawyers was noted as setting up a commission of inquiry rather than attacking the Iraq government head on at this time. This let-up appears to have been due to two factors, the warning by Minister of State Hazim Jawad on 23 February that continued criticism by bloc propaganda media would seriously endanger the relations of the countries concerned with Iraq, and the arrest of top communists and front personalities in Iraq, made public on the twenty-fourth (the fact that Anwar Mustafa's 7 March Rude Pravo article was in effect an appeal on behalf of these persons substantiates this contention).

12. Announcement of the executions and the aftermath. On 9 March the Iraqi government announced that Communist First Secretary Husayn Radi, Central Committeeman Muhammed Husayn Abu-al-Is, and "Central Committee liaison member" Husayn Uwayni had been executed. This resulted in a communist and communist-front protest campaign that exceeded anything that had gone before on the Iraqi issue. The Hungarian Workers' Party's Central Committee, Central Control Commission, and Central Auditing Commission issued a joint protest on 10 March, which appeared to have been the first public reaction on the part of any CP organ to the news. This is interesting because the Hungarians, though playing a great part in the bloc propaganda campaign concerning Iraq, had up to this time appeared to have made no official Party statement.* Other CP's which appear to have issued their first official protests at this time were the Mongolian (12th), East German and Indonesian (13th), Saudi and North Vietnamese (14th), Turkish (ca. 15th), and Chinese (15th). The CPSU Central

*Similarly, protests from various Hungarian trade unions (17 February) and students of various Hungarian universities (19 March) were publicized rather than official statements from the Hungarian national affiliates of WFTU and IUS respectively. The Hungarians apparently go to great lengths to achieve spontaneity.

Committee issued a statement (its second on the subject) on 11 March. In this, the Central Committee expressed "wrath and indignation" that the "Iraqi authorities" were "trampling upon the elementary principles of humanity and democracy." Presumably on 11 and 12 March numerous delegations protesting the "terror" visited the Iraqi ambassador in Moscow. This campaign reached its peak on 14 March when a massive student demonstration was staged outside Moscow's Iraqi Embassy, a public meeting was held in that city's House of Trade Unions, and similar meetings were held elsewhere in Moscow and in other cities throughout Russia. At the Moscow meeting, incidentally, Prof. K. P. Gorshenin* made what was possibly the strongest attack yet on the Iraqi leaders by any responsible communist when he characterized them as "cowardly reactionaries." On 13 March the Czech CP Central Committee made a second protest on the Iraq situation, the only CP Central Committee known to have done so other than the Soviet. Also paralleling Moscow's action, a protest rally was staged by Prague "workers" on 20 March in which many of the audience were Arab students. This rally was addressed by expatriate Iraq communists and communist-fronters, including Aziz al-Hajj, as well as their Czech counterparts.

13. Mayevski and the Paris-Jour article. In a Moscow TV round-table discussion of 13 March one Mayevski (fnu) stated that the Iraqi coup had been engineered by CIA in collusion with the Ba'athist Party and that the US was now pushing Arab federation in order to achieve complete control of Middle Eastern oil resources. Mayevski further stated that CIA Director McCone owned some one million dollars' worth of stock in Standard Oil of New Jersey. This Mayevski is no doubt Viktor Mayevski who reiterated the same line in an article in Pravda on 16 March. Only in the Pravda article he said McCone owned over one million dollars' worth of stock in Standard Oil of California** and quoted Geneviève Tabouis

*Gorshenin is president of the law section of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

**The Soviet Pedagogical Gazette of 16 March, in reiterating this line, stated that McCone owned stock in both Standard Oil of New Jersey and Standard Oil of California.

in Paris-Jour (a sensational but non-leftist newspaper) as the source of the story that the US is behind Arab federation moves in order to unite all Eastern oil resources and that the US intends to give economic aid to these Arab states in return for "guarantees" to Israel.* This article appeared in the Paris-Jour of 1 March and was replayed by Beirut's conservative L'Orient two days later. It is interesting then that Mayevski's 16 March Pravda article was replayed by L'Orient on the seventeenth as well as by the CP Belgium's Drapeau Rouge on the eighteenth and by Beirut's Al Amal on the twentieth. L'Orient and Al Amal, catering as they do to Lebanon's Christian community, are especially sensitive to pan-Arabism; as such they appear willing to replay any story likely to discredit such a movement.

14. Summary. It was fairly obvious from the timing of the reactions by certain communist parties and front organizations that they followed the lead of the CPSU in the Iraqi protest campaign. This was especially true of their response to the CPSU Central Committee resolutions of 16 February and 11 March. For almost a week after the coup (until 14 February), however, the organs of certain communist parties out of power--Iraqi, Lebanese, Iranian, French, and British--took the lead in attacking the new government and its treatment of left-wingers. This approach, which has been used in the past against other governments around the world, including that of the UAR, is recognized as advantageous by the world communist movement for at least two reasons. First, it tends to refute the idea that "Free World" communist parties and their fronts only act in response to Soviet direction (in this case,

* The Tabouis article actually stated that the Americans have three plans, Arab federation, involving disappearance of the Saudi and Jordanian monarchies; unification of Arab Middle East oil resources in order better to finance economic development in the area; and massive US and UN economic and technical aid to the Arab federation in return for guarantees for Israel. This is much more "positive" than the Mayevski treatment but still provides the basis for discrediting Nasir's pan-Arabism; i.e. implying that the US is ultimately behind it and that an Israeli settlement is part of the bargain.

as proved in other instances, it is possible that the direction for the campaign was given confidentially). Second, it gave the communist-bloc governments, most of which had apparently recognized the new régime by 14 February, a brief opportunity to induce it to give up or at least water down its defensive security measures even while other, ostensibly independent, communist organs were engaged in launching the campaign of protest and denunciation. Another thing worth noting was the communist use of stories appearing in the non-communist press (especially French-language) to create the impression of objectivity in its inherently hostile treatment of the subject. This suggests that communist parties and/or governments have channels for influencing wittingly or unwittingly the news organs concerned.

Appendix - Chronology of Attacks

- 8 Feb [Revolt occurs]
- 8 Feb (Soviet) All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.
- 9 Feb World Federation of Democratic Youth Executive Committee (in session at the time; not broadcast until 13 Feb).
- 10 Feb Inception of CP Lebanon's Al Nida and Al Akhbar editorial attacks.
- 10 Feb Appeal by CP Iraq Politburo member Anwar Mustafa (replayed by French CP's L'Humanité on 11 Feb, by Al Nida on 13 Feb, and by Radio Peyk-e-Iran on 15 and 28 Feb.)
- 10 Feb Secretariat of the General Union of Students of the Iraqi Republic (not broadcast by Radio Peyk-e-Iran until 11 Mar).
- 11 Feb Inception of Radio Peyk-e-Iran attacks (organ of Tudeh Party).
- 12 Feb CP France (replayed by Pravda 14 Feb), CP Iraq calls for revolt.
- 13 Feb Radio Budapest links CIA Director McCone's visit to London to Iraqi coup, notes CP France protest; carries WFDY resolution.
- 13 Feb Our Radio (organ of CP Turkey) replays McCone story.
- 13 Feb AFP notes circulation of appeal by General Union of Iraqi Students abroad in London (appeal replayed by CP Great Britain's Daily Worker on 14 Feb, Pravda on 15 Feb, and Komsomolskaya Pravda on 16 Feb).

13 Feb Idris Cox article in London Daily Worker (noted by Pravda on 15 Feb).

14 Feb Inception of Pravda attacks (editorial, commentary, PCF appeal; editorial replayed by CP Ceylon's Forward on 22 Feb).

14 Feb Inception of Hungarian Workers' Party's Népszabadság attacks.

14 Feb CPGB Political Committee (replayed by Pravda on 16 February).

14 Feb Polish Workers' Party's Tribuna Ludu and CP Algeria's Algérie Républicaine.

15 Feb Iraqi students in London demonstrate; CP Israel's Kol Haam.

16 Feb Secretariat of International Union of Students.

16 Feb Louis Saillant, secretary general of World Federation of Trade Unions.

16 Feb CPSU Central Committee.

ca. 16 Feb Czech and Bulgarian Peace Councils.

ca. 16 Feb CP Lebanon Central Committee, CP Jordan Central Committee.

ca. 16 Feb Secretariat of Italian Confederation of Labor.

17 Feb J. D. Bernal, chairman of World Peace Council's Presidential Committee, Austrian Peace Movement (WPC headquarters in Vienna).

17 Feb Naziha Dulaymi, chairman of Iraqi Women's League.

17 Feb Various Hungarian trade unions.

ca. 17 Feb CP Northern Ireland.

ca. 17 Feb (French) General Confederation of Workers.

18 Feb (Soviet) All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

18 Feb Iraqi students in Moscow, USSR student council.

18 Feb Yugoslav government's Politika.

ca. 18 Feb Bulgarian Women's Committee.

ca. 18 Feb Soviet and Polish Peace Councils.

ca. 18 Feb Soviet Red Cross.

19 Feb Yugoslav Communist League's Borba.

19 Feb Ghana's Evening News (pro-communist).

19 Feb SED's Neues Deutschland.

19 Feb Central Committees of Czech, Bulgarian, and Iranian (Tudeh) CP's.

19 Feb Arab students of Hungary and Bulgaria.

19 Feb Free (East) German Youth.

ca. 19 Feb Restorative Party of the Working People (CP Cyprus).

20 Feb Secretariat of CP Italy.

20 Feb World Peace Council circular letter, Italian Peace Council.

20 Feb Bulgarian Writers, Bulgarian Anti-Fascist Fighters.

20 Feb Polish Central Council of Trade Unions.

ca. 20 Feb Rude Pravo article of Aziz al-Hajj.

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21 Feb Drapeau Rouge notes appeals of CP Spain and CP Algeria.

21 Feb Irish Workers' Party.

21 Feb L'Express article (replayed by organs of Czech and Hungarian governments on 22 Feb, of the Iranian and Algerian CP's on 23 Feb, of the CP Denmark on 6 Mar, and of the CP Norway on 9 Mar, used in Soviet Literary Gazette article of 16 Mar).

22 Feb Central Committee of Polish Workers' Party.

22 Feb First serious Chinese attacks: New China News Agency, All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

22 Feb Higher Committee of the Iraqi People's Movement Abroad allegedly formed.

22 Feb Soviet-Iraq Friendship Association.

23 Feb China Political Science and Law Association, All-China Journalists' Association.

23 Feb All-India Trade-Union Congress.

24 Feb Chinese Peace Committee, All-China Journalists' Association.

24 Feb Albanian CP's Zeri i Popullit.

25 Feb Albanian Peace Partisans, Union of Albanian Journalists.

25 Feb Rumanian Workers' Party Central Committee.

26 Feb Lengthy Pravda editorial appears to be last Soviet attack until 11 Mar.

26 Feb CP Ceylon Central Committee.

27 Feb Peyk-e-Iran and Daily Worker (London) replay protests of Iraqi frontiers.

ca. 27 Feb S. A. Dange, chairman of CP India.

1 Mar (North) Vietnam Workers' Party's Nhan Dan.

1 Mar League of Kurdish Students in Hungary.

1 Mar Higher Committee of the Iraqi People's Movement
Abroad publicized.

1 Mar L'Humanité publishes CP Iraq call to arms.

2 Mar Reza Rusta, secretary general of Central Council of
Iranian Trade Unions.

2 Mar Secretariat member of Iraqi Women's League
(Peyk-e-Iran).

3 Mar Presidential Committee of World Peace Council,
last Hungarian protest noted until 10 Mar.

3 Mar International Association of Democratic Lawyers
inquiry commission noted, Prague Iraqi students rally.

7 Mar Anwar Mustafa's Rude Pravo appeal.

8 Mar CP Israel's Kol Haam notes Israeli Peace Committee
appeal.

9 Mar [Executions announced]

10 Mar Hungarian Workers' Party Central Committee.

11 Mar CPSU Central Committee.

12 Mar Yugoslav Communist League's Borba.

12 Mar Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

13 Mar Czech CP Central Committee, SED Central Committee.

13 Mar Indonesian CP.

13 Mar CP India's New Age editorial (published 17 Mar).

- 13 Mar Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.
- 14 Mar Mass front rally in Moscow (trade-union, women, youth, Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries), student mob storms Moscow Iraqi Embassy.
- 14 Mar Organization of Saudi Communists, (North) Vietnam Workers' Party.
- 15 Mar CP China, CP Israel's Kol Haam.
- ca. 15 Mar Turkish CP Central Committee.
- 19 Mar Students in various Hungarian universities.
- 20 Mar Prague "workers" rally, Israeli CP Politburo.

Note: The Women's International Democratic Federation, the Committee of Soviet Women, and the Polish Youth Organization are reported to have attacked the actions of the new Iraqi régime sometime between 8 and 21 February, but the dates cannot be further pinpointed. The International Association of Democratic Lawyers issued two protests, one between 8 and 20 February and another between 9 and 18 March.